

Kentucky Gazette.

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NEW SERIES, No. 23, Vol. 3.

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, 1826.

WHOLE VOLUME, XL.

TERMS

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From the *Frankfort Argus*.

BEAUCHAMP'S TRIAL.

SUBSTANCE OF THE EVIDENCE ON THE TRIAL OF JEROME O. BEAUCHAMP FOR THE MURDER OF SOLOMAN P. SHARP.

ON THE PART OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Wednesday, May 17th.

Dr. L. J. Sharp stated, that on the night of the 6th of Nov last, that on which his brother was killed, he was called out to attend on a black woman belonging to Mr. C. P. Bacon, and had been there between an hour and an hour and a half, when a servant of his brother's burst open the door, and said his mistress had been murdered. He went as fast as he could, supposing that his brother had been taken in some fit, and on the way met Dr. Scott who told him he had been murdered. When he came into the house, he found his sister, Mrs. Sharp, sitting on the floor with a pillow in her lap and his brother's head upon it. After some enquiries, he examined the wound. It was made with a very sharp instrument, which he supposed to be a butcher knife, and penetrated the body about two inches below the pit of the stomach. It was somewhat before he made up his mind whether the wound was made with an instrument sharp on both sides or not; but after making several experiments and recently examining the cuts in his brother's night clothes, which did not seem so smooth on one side as on the other, he had concluded that the wound was inflicted with a knife. When the person now arraigned was brought back to Frankfort, seven or eight days after the murder, he sent for witness while on the other side of the river, to come and see him. Witness resolved to go, and asked Gen. Smith, Col. Taylor and Gen. Hardin to go with him, telling them to notice the prisoner's countenance, particularly, when they met, and that he would do so observe it himself. The rest of the company went in first, and witness entered afterwards. He came within about five steps of the prisoner before he was observed. Beauchamp on turning round and seeing him, said, "How do ye do, Dr. Sharp? Is this you Dr. Sharp?" He then observed, that he had sent a message to witness desiring to see him, but understanding he had refused to see him, he had written, and asked witness if he would receive his letter, and was told he would. Prisoner then gave it him and his hand sensibly trembled as he handed it.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Witness returned no answer to B's salutation, nor did B approach him. It was after a short pause that he said, is this you Dr. Sharp? Witness did not see Joel Scott until morning. Between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning he was told that a stranger from Simpson county had put up at Mr. Scott's, but he did not think of Beauchamp. Afterwards, he saw Mr. Scott or Mr. Blair or both together, and was asked whether he knew that his brother had any enemies? He answered, not one so far as he knew. Mr. Scott then told him, that Beauchamp staid the preceding night at his house. He did not then suspect Beauchamp, or knew that he entertained the least hostile feeling towards his brother. It was some time after that having conversed with Mr. Brown and learning that Beauchamp had met Mr. Miller on the road, that morning and had not told him of the murder, connecting these circumstances with those detailed by Scott, he began to think he might be the murderer. He had no agency in sending for Beauchamp, except that he furnished some money to bear expenses. He knew Beauchamp very well. His brother knew him well also; but not so well as witness. He had put into Beauchamp's hands, at the recommendation of Mr. G. Work, a note due his brother, or collection, amounting to \$75, which he collected and transmitted the money. He did not at first suspect Beauchamp, but thought of it, although his mind had no grounds to settle down upon. He had once or twice suggested one or two votes to his brother's wife; but she did not recognize them as the murderer's. During the winter his brother always slept in the room adjoining that in which he was murdered, where he slept that night; but in the summer he slept in the back room at the right hand of the passage, then occupied by Mr. Bass and himself. His brother had changed from the latter to the former room from seven to ten days before his murder. The publication in the *Argus* in March last, signed with his name, was true so far as its statements depended on his own knowledge; particularly in relation to certain certificates, so far as he knows or believes. It was the general impression in the morning, that the track through the garden was that of the murderer or of some person who was with him. It was his impression, that the murderer must have run down the gravel walk by the stable; but others thought he passed through the garden. At that time, all thought it the track of the murderer or an accessory; but afterwards he began to doubt whether it was not his brother's track, as he had seen him in the evening tramping trees in the garden, and thus he went on to Harvie, Bibb, and others. Dr. Scott had, by mistake, put on his brother's boots and was then absent. As soon as he returned, a witness sent for Mr. Harvie and Mr. Bibb, the latter of whom came, and on measuring the foot by the measure of the track, he was satisfied that it was not his brother's track. He has now no impression but what the track was that of the murderer or an accessory.

Mrs. Sharp stated, that on the night of her husband's murder, she was awakened by a knocking at the door in the alley, which she supposed to be some of Mr. Bacon's family after Dr. Sharp. She awoke before her husband, and on his waking, proposed to him to go to the door herself. But he said no, and the knocking still continuing, he got up and went to the door and asked, who is there? The person without answered, "your friend, John A. Covington," and he said he had been knocking at the front door some time. Her husband asked him how he came to be so late. He answered, that he had lost his way or got bewildered over the river, and on reaching town, found all the taverns full, and had come here for lodging. Her husband told him he should have it. On hearing the name, John A. Covington, and a strange voice, she was a little startled, and getting up, stood in the door of the bedroom, opening into the room where her husband was. He opened the door, and as it was by her out of doors than in the room, she distinctly saw the assassin as he entered. She did not see

him extend his arm to take her husband's hand; but from the whiteness of the latter's night clothes, she was enabled to see him extend his hand and presume the stranger took it, and they advanced a little into the room. He then said, "Are you Col. Sharp?" Her husband answered, "I am." "I am," said he "John A. Covington—don't you know me?" Her husband replied, "I don't think I do." At that moment she perceived her husband start back suddenly when she screamed and running back through her room and the porch into the room occupied by Dr. Sharp and Mr. Bass, alarmed Dr. Scott, told him there was mischief going on in the house and enquired for a pistol. Dr. Scott ran, but she called to him to get a candle and he went after one. She ran back through her own room into the dining room door which opens into the porch, she thought she heard her husband give one groan. As she entered the room, she saw a man standing on the steps, and when the light of the candle was seen advancing, he ran. The voice made such an impression upon her that she always said she should know it, if she ever heard it again. The reason it made such an impression was, that John W. Covington, her husband's friend, of whom she thought the moment she heard the name of Covington, has a peculiar voice, so much so that she would sooner trust her ears than her eyes to recognize him. These circumstances drew her particular attention to the voice. It was so dark she could not distinctly see the clothes of the assassin. As to size, he seemed too large for Beauchamp, unless he had on a great coat or cloak. He was neither very tall nor very low. She had since heard Beauchamp's voice; and she heard the same voice she heard that night. She could not be mistaken. It was at Mr. McIntosh's, the tailor's. She was in Mrs. McIntosh's room when Beauchamp came with two others into the adjoining passage to dinner. She was about as near him as she was on that night. She was then anxious to hear him out of doors. He was drawn into conversation in the yard, and she heard and saw him through the window. The impression was so strong, that she almost faints.

After the murder, several gentlemen being present, they took the body away. In her distress, she ran out and around the house. As she went round she saw a man standing with his hands on the dining room window looking in. He ran past her and within five feet. She called to the gentleman that there was the murderer. They ran out, but seeing nothing, thought she was alarmed and imagined she saw some person. She thought the person she saw at the window, was the one that ran across the garden.

CROSS EXAMINED.

When the man knocked at the door, she awakened, and on his knocking a second time, she awakened her husband. The murderer seemed larger than Beauchamp without his cloak on; but when she saw him at the jail with his cloak on, his size seemed to correspond precisely. The person that ran by her had no cloak on, and she is satisfied could not be the murderer. He appeared about the middle size; and she did not think quite so large as Beauchamp; but she did not see them in the same situation. She never knew that Beauchamp entertained the least hostile feeling towards her husband. She was well acquainted with Joel Scott, but not so well with McIntosh, who were the only persons at McIntosh's when she heard B's voice. She knew it was not the voice of Scott or McIntosh. She knew that B was to speak, but she did not know when. When she first heard him speak, she said, it is like it; when she heard him proceed in conversation, she was sure it was. She had suspicions that he was the assassin before she went to hear his voice. The statements made in her publication in the *Argus*, particularly relative to certain certificates are true, so far as she knows or believes. On the night of the murder she had revolved in her mind, who could have been so much the enemy of her husband? She then could fix on but one person as at all suspicious, and his voice did not correspond with that she had heard. But for the voice, she should have suspected the murderer to be another person. She never had seen Beauchamp or heard him speak before in her life. Mr. Rowan had advised her to get placed in a situation where she could hear B's voice, and Joel Scott had also given her the same advice.

The jury and the counsel went in a body to view the house and garden of the late Col. Sharp that they might better understand the testimony. William Allen, a witness attached for non-attendance at the last term, appeared and gave as his excuse, that Mr. Darby had brought the subpoena down and put in his name in his presence; that he, Darby, told him it would not probably be necessary for him to attend at that term, as he was almost certain the trial would not come on; that if it was likely to do so, he would inform him by letter; that from Darby's agency in the business, and the publications in the newspapers, he supposed that he, Darby, was employed to aid in preparing the case on the part of the Commonwealth; and he therefore thought it not necessary for him to appear. The Judge took time until the next morning to consider, and then excused the witness, observing that he did not think his excuse a very good one. Several other witnesses made their apologies and were excused.

John Lowe stated, that sometime ago he was riding with Beauchamp, when the conversation turned upon Lawyers. B said he believed he would quit the profession. Witness approved of it, and in conversation as to the conduct of lawyers, told him of an instance in which he thought Col. Sharp had treated him very ill as a witness in a suit in Bowlinggreen. The story took up some time in telling, and B said nothing. After witness had got through, B raised his hand and said, "John Lowe, the man I intend to kill I never say any thing about."

Witness was at B's house on the evening of his return from Frankfort. He asked B where he had been? B said, to Frankfort. He asked, when he arrived there? B said, on Sunday evening. He asked, when he left there? B said, on Monday morning. He asked him, what news? B said, none in particular. He asked if he had done his business? B said he had done it to his satisfaction. B's sister Melinda observed, that her brother had brought home a flag. Witness asked, what flag? B said a red flag. He observed, a red flag was a token of war. B said, yes, of war and victory too; that the red flag is kept flying in victory; and by God he had gained a victory. After the conversation about the flag, B turned to witness and said, John Low or Capt Low, I believe I shall soon be a Christian. Witness told him it would be a good thing. B said he had been lately more inclined to think there was a God than ever before; for things had so turned up with him of late, that he believed God would give vengeance to those who ought to

have it. B did not inform witness of Col. Sharp's murder.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Witness lives about two miles from B's house. He was not there when B came home, but got there between sun down and dark.

Question by Mr. J. J. Crittenden. What was your motive for going to Beauchamp's that evening? Witness said he had rather not answer that question. The Counsel for the Commonwealth insisted and the prisoner's counsel objected; and after argument the Judge decided that witness was not bound to answer.

To further questions the witness answered, that the first conversation with Beauchamp was shortly after his marriage and the second the evening of his return from Frankfort. He did not know that it was a secret in the neighborhood where B was gone, but it was a matter of inquiry; he did not know until the evening preceding his return.

Thursday, May 18th.

Mr. Kelly, an attached witness, gave as an excuse the same facts as those stated by Wm. Allen, with the additional one, that he had no horse and could get none. The Commonwealth's attorney asked him, if he did not know that Mr. Darby was not prosecuting attorney in this district? He said he did not. The court excused him on the ground of want of a horse; but thought it a poor excuse that he had received information different from that contained in the subpoena, unless from the party summoning him.

Mr. Lowe being again called, stated, that Beauchamp had been for some time preparing to leave the country. The night of his return from Frankfort, he had solicited witness to drive his wagon as far as Hopkinsville, which he at first declined but finally agreed to do it for double wages. He was to start the next Sunday morning, at which time B said he would or must start, and appeared very anxious. Witness had received written communications from Beauchamp, which he would produce if required.

He then produced a letter and a written communication consisting of six sheets of paper, which it appeared he had received through the wife of Beauchamp. The counsel for the prisoner admitted, that the letter was good evidence, but objected to the other paper because it was not addressed to him and he had received it from B's wife. An argument ensued, at the close of which the papers were handed to the judge, who took time to read and consider.

Mr. Lowe further cross examined.

Witness received the letter sometime before the other paper. He thought it was prisoner's wife that handed him the letter, but it might be his brother. He had received letters by both, but could not tell whether he had received more than one by his brother or not.

James C. Hayes, stated that two years ago sometime before last Christmas, in a conversation with Beauchamp after a dispute between them arising out of the manner in which B had treated him while examining him as a witness against a person taken up for horse-stealing, with the three times mentioned Col. Sharp to him as the most eminent lawyer in the country &c. when B said "John A. Covington, don't name him to me; if ever I get an opportunity I'll send him to hell where he ought to have been many years ago." Witness lived 25 miles from Beauchamp, and was 20 years old.

Patrick H. Darby stated, that of the immediate death of Col. Sharp he knew nothing. He was first informed of it in his room here on the 10th inst. of the evidence wanted from him a statement of the declarations made by him to a person whom he supposed to be Beauchamp. In September 1824 he was returning from a connection to Elizabethtown in Kentucky, and had stopped at Duncan's well to drink, when a man riding about the size of Beauchamp and asked if he was not Mr. Darby who had lately removed from Nashville to Kentucky. Witness replied that he was. He then said he wanted to employ him in some business. Witness said, he was a candidate for business. After speaking of it as a matter of delicacy, he told witness that he supposed he had heard of the former connection between Col. Sharp and his wife, and said he had claims on that account against Col. Sharp. Witness did not recollect, whether the claims were bottomed on a promise made to himself or to his wife, but thinks it was his wife. He said, Col. Sharp had promised \$1000, 200 acres of land and a negro, one third of all which he offered to witness if he would bring a suit against Col. Sharp. Witness told him that Col. Sharp was a man of standing at the bar; and besides, there was a law of the state which prohibited the taking of such a fee. Witness asked, what evidence he had to establish the claim? He said he had evidence, but witness did not remember whether he said it consisted of papers or not. Witness told him his business would be at Elizabethtown and not to Frankfort, with the exception of the Federal Court. He said, he was going to Missouri and the suit must be brought in the Federal court. Witness then thought it his duty at once to tell him, that he could not enforce these claims because the consideration was vitious. He then got into a rage, said that S. P. Sharp's conduct towards his wife had been wrong; spoke very highly of his wife; and said if Col. Sharp did not settle these claims he would come to Frankfort and shoot him down in the streets. Witness told him Beauchamp was a man of property and would rather settle these claims than take such a suit brought against him, and the witness, settled in the state, he would hear of it; and at that case, if he would send him the papers he would try to procure a settlement from Col. Sharp. After witness had mentioned his horse and was travelling along the road, he began to reflect what had been said, and he particularly remembered, that in riding through a small old field he considered how far he should be bound to conceal what had been said to him, should any thing serious issue from the threat, on account of having been consulted as a lawyer. Last winter he passed along the same road to the well and saw the same old field. He is satisfied the conversation was held at that place. It was about the 1st of Sept. 1824. He should not have known Beauchamp to be the man. His contenance did not make so strong an impression on his mind as to cause him to remember it. He had on light clothes and rode a small horse.

CROSS EXAMINED.

The man who consulted him at the well, did not tell his name, if at he could remember. The well is about 200 yards from the house. It is not his impression that the person who consulted him, was at or came from the house, or that he had so staid before the examining court. He rented an office in Frankfort in 1824, but was in Tennessee during most of the year 1824. He at first advertised and intended to settle at Elizabethtown. The reason which led him to reflect how far he might be bound as a Lawyer, in case the person executed his threat, to conceal it, was, that such a question had arisen in Tennessee in a case in which he was concerned. The person stated that Col. Sharp had refused to comply with his promises, but he did not know whether application had been made by himself or not. Question by Mr. Pope. Did you not state on your former examination, that the person consulting you, said, Col. Sharp had not refused to comply with his promises? A Witness could tell what he said. When he told the person that Col. Sharp was a man of property and would rather settle the claim than have a suit brought against him, and that he would apply to Col. Sharp for that purpose, he said Col. Sharp had not refused to settle it in preference to standing a suit. Q Did you not state at first, that this conversation took place at Brandenburg in Meade county? A On the evening after the murder, I consulted with C. P. Bacon and Col. Taylor, upon sending out persons on the different roads to ascertain who had left Frankfort on that morning, and gave \$10 for that purpose, as no effort had been made. I however met Robert Crittenden, who told me that Beauchamp had been here. When it was first stated that Beauchamp or the man who had married Miss Cook had been here, I remembered this conversation, but had some difficulty in locating it, or recollecting where it was. I communicated it to Dr. Brown, Mr. Chapman and others, and told them it was at Brandenburg. Mr. William Allen had introduced me to a man at that place, whom I believed to be Beauchamp, and I thought I had there heard him threaten Col. Sharp; but when I saw Beauchamp, I did not recognize his face as the same.

Q Did you not state unequivocally, until just before the examination of Beauchamp, that the threats you had heard B make, were made at Brandenburg? A I never did. I did believe it was at Brandenburg. Q Did it ever occur to your mind, until shortly before the examination, that you had heard these threats at Duncan's well? A It did not. Q Did you not continue to state, that it was at Brandenburg, until you ascertained that Beauchamp never had been there? A From the time I was told that Beauchamp was here on the night of the murder until I saw him at Hampton's, I stated that I had seen him at Brandenburg and nowhere else. Beauchamp then said he had never been there.

To further questions, the witness replied, that when he found that the conversation was not at Brandenburg, he began to consider where it was; that the conversation had made a deeper impression on his mind than the place where it was held; that he had no secrets in this business; that he wished Mr. Hardin was here to state all he had said; he said to him; that he did tell Mr. Hardin he thought he had passed Beauchamp's house and seen his wife; that he had asked Mr. Miller where Beauchamp resided, and was told he lived off the road; that he learned the house he had mistaken for Beauchamp's was Mr. Jackson's; that in passing he rode up to the house and saw Mrs. Jackson, who told him that her husband was out; that he saw Jackson come to the house with a bag; that he never saw Beauchamp's house or saw his wife that he had; and that Thomas Carroll, brother of Governor Carroll of Tennessee, had told him in Elizabethtown, on leaving of Col. Sharp's announcement as a candidate last year, he believed if he were elected, he would ever take his seat, for that Beauchamp would kill him. Witness said, Carroll was a man of bad character, and no man ought to be convicted on his testimony. Witness said, that last year he was conversing with Dr. Brown and J. J. Crittenden, when Col. Sharp came up; that he told Col. Sharp they were soliciting Mr. Crittenden to offer as a candidate, and he understood that if Crittenden was a candidate, he, Col. S. would be; that Col. Sharp said, there was no authority for the report, and further said as witness believes, that if Crittenden would come out he would support him. Witness had no evidence that Beauchamp never was at Brandenburg but his own assertion, which would not go far with him.

Question by Mr. Pope. What reason had you to suppose that the house at which you called in Simpson county was Beauchamp's house? A It is not usual for lawyers to live in the woods. I had no reason, but that Beauchamp was a lawyer. I was told that B was a lawyer, and lived several miles from Frankfort; that a lawyer lived there; and it was near that place where I had seen Beauchamp.

Q When did you pass that house? A I have passed it three or four times in as many years. Last winter I did not go so low down.

Q When did you get an impression, that it was Beauchamp's house? Was it when you passed it? A No; it was a subsequent impression, as I was on my last fall after Col. Sharp was killed, and getting out of the circumstance of Jackson being a lawyer and living about seven miles from Frankfort, which corresponded with the account I had heard of Beauchamp. Witness went to Col. Miller's room for the purpose of enquiring where Beauchamp lived, but could not tell whether it was before or after he was brought up.

Q Did you have any conversation with a person at Brandenburg relative to Col. Sharp? A I do not recollect whether I did or not.

Q Are you or are you not satisfied, that you never was at Beauchamp's house; that you never had any communication with him, or his wife, or his family, except with him at Duncan's well? A I never saw Beauchamp's house, never had any conversation with him except at the well, and never saw his wife or his family.

Q Have you had any other communication, direct or indirect, oral or written, with him, his wife, or family, except as you have related? A I have never had any other communication with him, his wife or family, before the murder or since, except at Duncan's well.

Q Have you been at Duncan's since? A I have.

Q Did you see any marks upon the rails there that you recollect? A I went from Frankfort on purpose to procure the means of ascertaining my own statements, which were called in question. I told several persons in Frankfort, that while talking with Beauchamp at the well, I had taken out my knife and cut a notch in a fence rail, which I thought I could find. I asked several gentlemen to ride with me to the well, and Mr. Mills went. I found the fence and a rail cut, bearing marks of having been cut about that time. It is not the same, it is another like it and cut in the same manner.

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I however met Robert Crittenden, who told me that Beauchamp had been here. When it was first stated that Beauchamp or the man who had married Miss Cook had been here, I remembered this conversation, but had some difficulty in locating it, or recollecting where it was. I communicated it to Dr. Brown, Mr. Chapman and others, and told them it was at Brandenburg.

Mr. William Allen had introduced me to a man at that place, whom I believed to be Beauchamp, and I thought I had there heard him threaten Col. Sharp; but when I saw Beauchamp, I did not recognize his face as the same.

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Q Did it ever occur to your mind, until shortly before the examination, that you had heard these threats at Duncan's well?

A It did not.

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To further questions, the witness replied, that when he found that the conversation was not at Brandenburg, he began to consider where it was; that the conversation had made a deeper impression on his mind than the place where it was held; that he had no secrets in this business; that he wished Mr. Hardin was here to state all he had said; he said to him; that he did tell Mr. Hardin he thought he had passed Beauchamp's house and seen his wife;

that he had asked Mr. Miller where Beauchamp resided, and was told he lived off the road; that he learned the house he had mistaken for Beauchamp's was Mr. Jackson's; that in passing he rode up to the house and saw Mrs. Jackson, who told him that her husband was out; that he saw Jackson come to the house with a bag; that he never saw Beauchamp's house or saw his wife that he had; and that Thomas Carroll, brother of Governor Carroll of Tennessee, had told him in Elizabethtown, on leaving of Col. Sharp's announcement as a candidate last year, he believed if he were elected, he would ever take his seat, for that Beauchamp would kill him.

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Q Was you on horseback when Beauchamp accosted you?

A No; I had alighted. I had been making merry with my friends in Nashville the night before, and getting dry, had stopped to drink.

Q Did you not state on your former examination, that as you rode by Duncan's some one called to you from the house, and told you there was a gentleman there who wished to speak to you?

A Not that I recollect. If I said any thing of the kind, it must have been in relation to Jackson's house.

Q Did you ever describe to any person Beauchamp's sister, or her wife?

A I never saw Mr. B's sister or his wife. I recollect telling Mr. Hardin, the woman I took for Mrs. B. had a little white headed child standing by her in the door; but I believe Mrs. B. has no children.

Q Do you not recollect stating on your former examination, that a man called to you from the house as you was riding by and told you there was a man there who wished to see you, and that the man you take to be Beauchamp, came out and you walked with him to the well?

A I do not recollect making any such statement. If I did, it was incorrect. I am satisfied it was not so.

To further questions the witness answered, that he had no distinct recollection, that the man told him his name, nor could he say that the prisoner is the same man; he has no doubt that he told him he had married Miss Cook; it he had thought his threat serious, he would have communicated it to Col. Sharp, but he thought it mere pious advice; that he had been informed various rumours was actual implicating him in this affair; that previous to his departure to the South, he had gone to the office and got twelve black shillings, some to be used for the support of his own state and character, and some for the conviction of the prisoner; that he took them without knowing what witnesses he should summon; that he had no confidence in that man (pointing to Jerome O. Beauchamp, the male of the prisoner) after he saw his letter to his nephew; that he determined to traverse the lower country to procure the means of vindicating himself; and armed himself because he must pass through the country where the Beauchamps live; that he had staid in this business to tell the truth and maintain his character here or elsewhere, if it were at the expense of his life. (He then read a copy of the letter of J. Beauchamp to his nephew in jail, charging him, Darby, with the murder, and declaring that he would use every exertion to fix it on him.) This was his motive for taking the subpoena; he had no confidence in the prosecution here at one time, nor until he learned that Mr. Sharp, (Abraham as is supposed) was engaged in it. J. H. Holman told him of the letter; he went to Scott, and through him got McIntosh to let him see it and take a copy.

Q Do you not consider the conviction of J. O. Beauchamp important to yourself?

A I do not.

Q Why then did you carry your exertions beyond the support of your own character?

A As far as I have carried them further, I have acted as a citizen. I believed it my duty as well as that of every honest man, to aid in bringing the murderer to punishment. I felt justified before God and the world, and have nothing to fear from either.

Q Did you not just state, that Mr. B's letter was a motive which roused you?

A That was part of the motive.

Q Was it not your chief motive?

A I was among the first here to propose sending out to discover the murderer; I was anxious for his detection; but I should not have taken the trouble to ride from here to Frankfort, and over a dangerous road too, but on my own account.

Q Did you not at the commencement, avow to the conviction of the prisoner, was necessary to vindicate the Old Court party from this crime?

A The charge made against that party of having instigated the murder, was a base act and known to be false by those who made it. I believed it was necessary for the honor of the state, that it should be a thorough investigation. I did not believe, that the Old Court party did it; but I knew not what might have been done by the New Court party.

Q Did you not stimulate the prosecution for the purpose of relieving the Old Court party from suspicion as a Constitutional Advocate?

A I thought it necessary that an investigation should take place, and that it ought not to be resisted; for I thought it necessary, that the country should be rid of the foul cunning that a base man had started, flogging and pointing, it said, to one of the Editors of this paper who was engaged in making down his testimony.

Q Did you ever state your reasons, why uncommon exertions should be made?

A They were, that the truth might be found out and hangd, whether he be for the Old Court or the New Court.

Q Was you not apprized early that you was suspected?

A I was first informed of it in January by Gen. Wm. Hardin. I saw the slander in the newspapers, and was told it was to be kept very quiet and not to stir up the election when it was to be decided in full for best purposes.

Q Did you ever intimate to Col. Sharp, that any person had such claims against him or that threatened his life?

A I never did to him or any body else. I had no conception, that Beauchamp's threat indicated any thing more than a momentary passion or overflow of feeling. After morning Col. Sharp, Harvie and Crittenden of the threats from the low manner of my recollection I did not wish to be called on as a witness, and told Dr. Sharp that by sending down to Bowlinggreen I had no doubt he could procure evidence of threats; for I presumed he had said the same thing to others that he had said to me. But I told him, if he could not procure similar evidence from others, I would testify although I did not wish to do it. I did not at any time think B's threats other than idle; but after I saw Col. Sharp murdered, I knew it must

and it had turned out so; when he learnt that B was in town, that Scott suspected him, that he was suspected at the bridge, he took up the impression that the threat which he thought idle, might have been serious, and might have been carried into execution; that between Col Sharp and himself there were no angry feelings; that he had for some time associated with him at the bar and as a friend, that he had been at the house of Col. S. and the latter had been at his room; that they had no difference but in politics and had never passed an angry word; that he had at the request of the people, spoke against him on the stump, once at Mr. Kenhall's and once at Mr. Clinton's; and in relation to the Federal Rules, they were both on the same side; that on that subject, there was some misunderstanding as to Col S's opinions; and he rose and explained himself to the people and there was no dispute.

Q. Did you not state in the presence of Mr. Rowan and others that it was a lawyer Beauchamp to whom you was introduced at Blandenburg?

A. I stated, that I thought he was a lawyer.

Q. Did you not previous to your former examination, state to John U. Waring that you had never heard Beauchamp threaten the life of Col. Sharp?

A. Sometime after the apprehension of Beauchamp, Waring and myself remained together in the Court of Appeals' room after every other person had retired, both for the purpose of enquiring of the other what he knew relative to this affair. Waring told me, he had heard in Lexington, that I had heard Beauchamp threaten Col. Sharp's life. I told him that it was a mistake and must have been founded on my detailing the conversation of others, and mentioned what Carol had said to me. I did not state what I knew to Waring; but on the former examination, admitted that Waring's statement was correct. Waring and myself differed in some points about Col. Sharp.

Mr. S. L. Migueur stated that on Sunday evening proceeding the murder, he was in Lawrenceburg, 13 miles from Frankfort, about an hour by sun, when a gentleman rode up and enquired the name of the place and the way to Frankfort. Witness rode on after and overtook him. He asked if witness was going to Frankfort, and was answered that he lived but a small distance from there in the country. He said he expected he had ridden five miles out of the way. Witness asked where he left the Blandenburg road, and learned that it was at Gist's. Witness told him if he had taken the left hand at Col. White's place, he would have saved about a mile. He had on the same dress the prisoner has on, with a handkerchief, tied around his neck, which witness thought to be a gold fashion-spotted silk handkerchief but was not positive. He had to raise up his head when he went to look ahead.

CROSS EXAMINED.

The mistake in missing his way was a natural one, as the Lawrenceburg road was the larger and plainer one.

James Taylor stated, that he saw a man with a handkerchief around his head, apply at his father's for lodging on the night of the murder, but did not know it to be Beauchamp. He said he was unwell and would like a private room; but was told that he could not obtain one; that the house was full and there was no other way in which he could sleep but on the dining room floor. He recommended him to Capt Weisger's. Witness had no idea what sort of handkerchief he had on his head.

Capt Weisger had applied to Joel Scott to take in persons if he should be crowded, but knew nothing about the prisoner.

Mr. Robert Sacra said, that on the evening before the murder, a man called at Capt. Weisger's tavern after supper, to get lodgings. He had a striped handkerchief on his head and said he had a head ache and wished to procure a room by himself. He could not be accommodated, and witness directed him to Joel Scott's. He does not know the prisoner to be the man; but he sent him one person to Scott's that night.

Mr. Joel Scott stated, that on the night preceding the murder, a gentleman rode up to his door and said he wanted to stay with him all night; that he could not get accommodated at the tavern; that at Taylor's they could accommodate his horse but not himself, unless he would sleep three in a bed, that at Weisger's, he could sleep two in a bed, but his horse could not be accommodated. A servant took his horse, &c., and he walked in and took of his hat and a handkerchief which he had tied round his head. Witness asked if he was unwell, and was answered no, but that he had been riding through the barrens; and the woods were on fire and the smoke hurt his eyes and made his head ache a little. Witness asked where he was from, and he said from the Green River country. He went out to the stable as he understood, and was gone 20 or 30 minutes. After supper and conversing a while, he proposed to retire. Witness took a candle and showed him up stairs into the room where he was to sleep. He said he generally read a while before he went to bed, and requested the candle to be left with him, which was done. Late in the night witness heard a noise up stairs, which at first supposed was his mother, or another person sleeping in the house; but on listening he heard the latch of the door rattle, and heard a person go down stairs and hawk an spit as he passed, by which he knew it was the stranger. He laid an listened for his return so long that not hearing the clock strike, he thought it had stopped, and went to sleep without hearing him return. A servant came into his room early, and told witness that Col Sharp had been murdered. He got up and went to Col Sharp's house where he met with Mr. Rarvie, Mr. B. Taylor and several others, who told him the particulars and stated that the murder was committed between one and two o'clock. Witness then said that perhaps he had entertained the murderer, and told them that a stranger who lodged at his house had got up and gone out between one and three o'clock. Some person proposed that they should go and see whether the man was there. Mr. B. Taylor Mr. Henry Payne and another person went with witness. As they came near the house, it was proposed that they should all go up into the stranger's room together; but he objected to it, as he had some delicacy in intruding so early on his lodger who might be innocent. Witness took a candle and went up Mr. Barlow, a person sleeping in his house, then went into Beauchamp's room, and found him standing

by the bed with all his clothes on except his coat. Witness told him a most horrible murder had been committed on Col. Sharp last night. He said, it was an extraordinary case or a horrible thing. Witness said to him, history did not probably record a murder so horrible in all its circumstances. He said nothing. Witness returned to the men who went with him and told them the man was there. They asked how he looked? Witness answered just like other men under similar circumstances, and told them to go and stop the report of their being any suspicious against him as coming from witness. A witness was talking with Mrs. Scott B. came in, and after being invited to take a seat, called for his horse. Witness asked him if he would not stay until the Legislature was organized, that he might carry the news? He said he was in a hurry and should have been off very early if he could have found the Register's office open, and that he had already lost two or three days in coming up at Bloomfield. As he was starting witness told him he had staid with him all night and he had not yet the pleasure of knowing his name. He replied his name was Beauchamp.

Witness asked if he was a son of Jerry Beauchamp, and he said no. He asked if any person was suspected of the murder, or whether there was any way in which he could be found out? Witness told him none that he knew of. There was a wash bowl and pitcher of water in the room where B. slept, and witness observed that he had used them, and thrown water into the fire place; which had run across and washed on the ashes and was dry. There was but a small fire when B. went to bed, and in the morning there was wood in the fire place but it was not burning.

Beauchamp had sent for witness to call and see him in the Jail, and enquired what he would state relative to his going out, appearance &c. Witness told him and he said it was true. He added that he had been out often than he knew of; that he had set down and read three quarters of an hour; that he had then took the wash bowl washed his feet, dried them and threw the water in the fire; that he then went out and was gone a quarter of an hour; that he had then returned; that he got up again at the time witness heard him, went out and was gone about an hour. Here he paused, and witness thought he was about to tell where he was; but he said no more. Witness then told him he did not wish to entrap him, but would be glad to know what he went out for at the time he heard him? He said it was a matter of delicacy; that he wished he had been apprehended at first; that it would have been easy for him to show where he was then but it might be difficult now, that character was involved in it. Witness told him that when character and life were both in danger, it ought not to be difficult to determine whether he would lose both or character only. He evaded further conversation on the subject. He sent for witness a second time and asked several questions which were answered. Witness then told him that he had not answered his question. He said his counsel had advised him, that unless he could show clearly where he was, it was better to leave the whole to conjecture. Mrs. Scott had found a cinder of some kind of woollen or silk article in the fire place, and B. said it was a handkerchief he had worn upon a sore on his hand, but that it had got well, and not wanting it longer, he had thrown it in the fire.

CROSS EXAMINED.

When he returned from Sharp's with Taylor and Payne, he had a suspicious mind, and it was with such a mind that he entered Beauchamp's room. But he regretted that he had expressed a suspicion upon so slight grounds, and although on entering the room and mentioning the murder he thought the countenance of B. that of a guilty man, yet he returned and told those who were with him, that there was no evidence to convict the man of guilt, and begged them to stop the report started by him. He was induced to do this from having once before in Georgetown got into difficulty by speaking too freely about a man. He wished the men to go away with the impression that there was no evidence of guilt although he never got rid of the impression that B. was the guilty man. He afterwards talked with Brookings and others, and learnt other circumstances which made him wish the man should be pursued. B. told him the reason he did not speak of the murder to Miller was, that he entertained unfriendly feelings towards him, &c. B. started away before breakfast.

Mrs. Scott said, she went into the room after B., left it for her husband had told her to search it carefully. Mr. Scott was scarcely at the Penitentiary when he heard B. tell a servant not to make a fire in the room, for he was going away. He was invited into the dining room and asked to drink. As he was doing so he spoke of the murder as an awful deed and asked if any person was suspected? She told him nobody. He enquired whether they did business so early at the Register's office. He stepped out and she was about to go to his room, but he returned, went up stairs a minute, then came down and went out again. She then went and examined the room, the bed, the towel, the washbowl and everything. Every thing appeared as usual, except their appeared to be an unusual quantity of dust about the hearth and water had been thrown into the fire which had boiled up on the hot bricks and run half across the hearth. She looked at it until she thought she could account for it. She also found in the fireplace a small number of something woollen or silk, which she preserved. She saw nothing to excite suspicion and sent for Mr. Scott and asked him what made him suspect the man; for she was unwilling to suspect the stranger who had lodged in their house. He told her, &c.

(Evidence to be continued.)

M. MAXIMS.
Live constantly in the unshaken belief of an overruling Providence; of an infinitely good as well as Almighty Being and prize his favor above all things.

Observe, invariably, truth in your words, and integrity to your actions.

Accustom yourself to temperance, and be master of your passions.

Try to spend your time usefully, both to yourself and others.

Brushes, Soap, and Glue,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at my shop on Main Cross street Lexington, where FASH will be given for soap Glue. S.M.: COUGLIDGE.

Laws of the United States.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

(Public—No. 27.)

AN ACT making appropriation for compensation and mileage to the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the compensation and mileage, granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and Delegates of Territories; and that the same be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved—May 13, 1826.

(Public—No. 33.)

AN ACT further to amend the Charter of the town of Alexandria.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That tenements and lots of ground within the town of Alexandria, on which taxes, assessments, or charges, remain due and unpaid, to the Common Council of the said town, for the space of two years, or shall hereafter remain due and unpaid for that space of time, or so much of said lots as may be necessary, may be sold at public auction, for the payment of the taxes, assessments, or charges which are, or shall be due thereon, with the expenses attending the sale: Provided, That, before any such sale be made, an affidavit of the Collector of the District or Ward, in which such lots lie, stating that no goods or chattels of the person or persons charged with the payment of such taxes, assessments, or charges, sufficient to satisfy the same, can be found within the corporation, shall be lodged with the clerk of the Common Council: And provided, That public notice of the time and place of such sale, shall be given, by advertising in some newspaper published in the town of Alexandria, for at least six months, where the property is assessed to persons residing out of the United States; three months, where the property is assessed to persons residing within the United States; but without the District of Columbia; and six weeks, when the property is assessed to persons residing within the District of Columbia; in which notice shall be stated, the street or streets, in which lots lie, the streets by which the square in which they lie is bounded, the name of the person or persons to whom they have been last assessed, on the books of the assessors, and the amount of the taxes, assessments, or charges, due thereon: And provided further, That the purchaser or purchasers shall not be obliged to pay, at the time of such sale, more than the taxes, assessments, or charges due, and the expenses of sale; and that, if, within two years from the day of sale, the proprietor or proprietors of such lot, his her, or their heirs, representatives or agents, shall repay to such purchaser, or to the Mayor, the money paid for such taxes, assessments, or charges, and expenses, as aforesaid, with ten per centum per annum, as interest thereon, on making a tender of the same, he or she shall be reinstated in his her, or their original title; but if no such tender be made, within two years next after such sale, then the purchaser shall pay the balance of the purchase money of such lot or lots, into the Treasury of the Common Council, where it shall remain, subject to the order of the proprietor or proprietors, or his or their legal representatives; and the purchaser, on the payment of the whole amount of the purchase money, shall receive a title to the said lot or lots, in fee simple, from the Mayor, under his hand, and the seal of his office, which shall be deemed good and valid in law and equity.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Common Council of Alexandria shall have power to provide for the establishment, maintenance, and superintendence of public schools, and for the registering of births, marriages and deaths, and shall have power to preserve the navigation of the Potomac river, within their jurisdiction; to erect, repair, and regulate public wharves, deepen docks and basins, and to limit the extension of private wharves, into the harbour; to authorize, with the approbation of the President of the United States, the drawing of lotteries, for effecting any important improvement in and to the town, which the ordinary funds and revenue thereof will not accomplish; to restrain and prohibit the drawing of other lotteries, the keeping of tipping houses, and all kinds of gambling; to provide for the licensing, taxing, and regulating auctions; theatricals, and public shows and amusements, and vendors of lottery tickets; to appoint gaugers of casks, inspectors of domestic spirits, measurers and inspectors of wood, lumber, and bark, grain, coal, beef, pork, fish, butter and lard; weighers of hay, bullock and straw; and to regulate by law, the inspection, measurement, and weighing of the articles aforesaid; to regulate party and other walls and fences, and to determine by whom they shall be kept in repair; to direct in what part of the town buildings of wood shall not be erected, and to regulate the size of bricks to be made or used; and shall have power to restrain and prohibit the nightly, and otherwise disorderly meetings of slaves, free negroes and mulattoes, and to punish such slaves, by whipping, not exceeding forty stripes, or, at the option of the owner of such slave, by fine or confinement to labour, not exceeding three months for every one of offence; and to punish such free negroes and mulattoes for such offences, by fixed penalties, not exceeding twenty dollars for one offence; and in case of the failure of such free negro and mulatto to pay, and satisfy such penalty and costs, to cause such free negro or mulatto to be confined to labor for any time, not exceeding six months for any one offence; to cause and provide for the removal of all such paupers, vagrants and other persons, as may not be legally entitled to residence within the said corporation; to punish, by fine or penalty, any minor or apprentice, guilty of any breach of any law of the corporation, and unless such fine or penalty, with the costs of prosecution, be paid by the parent, guardian, or master of such minor or apprentice, by confinement to labor for a limited time, not exceeding three months for any one offence.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Common Council shall have power to subscribe to the stock of the turnpike road, which is authorized to be made by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed the fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act incorporating a company to establish a turnpike road from Wilkes's Tavern, in the county of Fairfax, to a point of intersection on the Little River turnpike road, or on the live of the District of Columbia," and any turnpike road, or other public improvement, which has been, or may be, authorized by an act of Congress, leading to the town of Alexandria; and the said Common Council may lay any tax on the property in the said town

to promote any public improvement for the benefit of the said town, when, in the opinion of the said Common Council, it may be expedient, which said taxes may be collected as all other taxes are, or may be directed to be collected.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That so much of an act, passed the twenty-sixth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, entitled "An act supplementary to the act to incorporate the inhabitants of the City of Washington, passed the twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and for other purposes," as relates to the town of Alexandria, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved—May 13, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

(Public—No. 39.)

AN ACT to amend the several acts for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the superior courts of the Territory of Florida, within their respective districts, shall have and exercise original jurisdiction in all civil causes in law and equity, whether arising under the laws of the said Territory or otherwise, where the sum in controversy shall amount to one hundred dollars; and shall have original and exclusive cognisance of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, including all seizures under laws of impost, navigation, or trade, of the United States, whether such seizures be made on land or water; and of all suits for penalties and forfeitures incurred under the laws of the United States; and original, but not exclusive jurisdiction, of all suits in which the United States shall be a party, whatever may be the amount in controversy in such causes and suits; and shall have and exercise appellate jurisdiction, in all civil causes, originating in the inferior courts of said Territory, whatever may be the amount in controversy; and shall have and exercise original and exclusive jurisdiction of all crimes and offences committed against the laws of the said Territory, where the punishment shall be death, and original and appellate jurisdiction of all other crimes and offences committed against the laws of the said Territory, and original and exclusive jurisdiction of all crimes and offences, which shall be cognizable, under the authority of the United States, committed within the respective districts of the said superior courts, on upon the high seas.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said superior courts, and court of appeals, in term, and the judges thereof, in vacation, shall, respectively, have full power and authority, in all civil causes and criminal cases, to issue writs of habeas corpus, of error, certiorari, of mandamus, of prohibition, of replevin, facias, and of quo warranto, according to the principles and rules of law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said superior courts, respectively, shall be held as occasion may require, to prevent a delay of justice for the trial of causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and for the hearing of causes in equity, as often as the judges of the said courts, respectively, shall deem fit to appoint.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said superior courts, respectively, shall have power, in cases where there has been a trial by jury, to grant new trials, as often as may be deemed necessary for the due administration of justice, for reasons for which new trials have usually been granted in the courts of law, and shall have power to administer all necessary oaths or affirmations, and to make and establish all necessary rules of practice and pleading, and for the orderly conducting of the business of the said courts: Provided, Such rules be not repugnant to the laws of the United States, or of the said Territory.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That writs of error and appeal shall lie, and may be taken on all final decisions of said superior courts, where the matter in dispute shall amount to the sum or value of one hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, to the court of appeals of said Territory in all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, in all cases of seizure, under the laws of impost, navigation, and trade, of the United States; in all suits for penalties and forfeitures incurred under the laws of the United States; and in all suits in which the United States shall be a party; in all civil causes in law and equity, arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and treaties made, and which shall be made, under their authority, and in all civil cases affecting Ambassadors, or other public Ministers & Consuls in controversies between citizens of two different states, and between aliens and citizens of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as appeals are directed to be taken from a district to a circuit court of the United States. And writs of error and appeal shall lie, and may be taken from the final decisions of the said court of appeals, in all such cases, to the supreme court of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same restrictions and regulations, as writs of error and appeals are directed to be taken from the circuit courts of the United States. And in all other cases, writs of error and appeal may be taken and prosecuted from said superior courts to the court of appeals, in such manner as the Legislative Council have directed, or shall direct.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the regulations prescribed by the nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth sections of the act of the twenty-first of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-one, entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," and by the act of the twelfth of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, entitled "An act to amend and explain the twenty-second section of the act establishing the judicial courts of the United States," as far as said regulations shall be practicable, shall be observed in respect to all writs of error and appeals, from the said superior courts to the court of appeals, in the cases enumerated in the first part of the preceding section, and in writs of error and appeals from the said court of appeals to the supreme court of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the clerks of the said superior courts, respectively, where the courts are held shall keep correct, particular, and regular minutes and records of every day's proceedings of the said courts, and the said clerks, marshals, and district attorneys, shall respectively receive for their services, in all causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and in cases not upon seizures under the laws of impost, navigation, and trade, of the United States, the same fees and compensation as are allowed by law to the clerks, marshals, and district attorneys, of the district court of the United States for Louisiana district, in similar cases; and in all other cases, such fees as have been or shall be hereafter established by the Legislative Council of the said Territory. And the clerk, United States attorney, and marshal, of the court of appeals, shall have the same fees and compensation for attending said court, whilst exercising the powers of a circuit court, as directed in this act, as are allowed to the clerk, attorney, and marshals of the circuit courts of the United States; and, in all other cases, such fees as the Legislative Council of said Territory have established, or may direct.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the judges of the said superior courts shall only be required to hold a court in one other place, in their respective districts, than the one assigned by the laws of the

United States, to be designated by the Governor, and Legislative Council; and so much of any law, or restriction said courts to a particular number of days, or the trial of causes arising under the constitutional laws of the United States, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the marshals of each district shall reside within the same, and execute all the process of said courts, whether arising under the laws of the United States, or of said Territory; and perform all the duties of minor territorial officers of the same; and shall execute bonds, with security, to be approved by said judges, conditioned for the performance of the duties required of the executive officers, by the laws of said Territory, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, which shall be recorded by the clerks of said courts.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That thirteen persons shall be annually elected, by the people of persons shall be annually elected, by the people of said Territory, who shall compose the Legislative Council thereof, each of whom shall be an inhabitant of said Territory, and shall have resided there, at least one year, preceding his election; and the term for which he shall be elected shall be one year, commencing on the second Monday of December to convene on the day of the duty of the Governor annually. And it shall be the duty of the Governor to divide the said Territory into thirteen equal convenient districts, so as to give each district, as near as may be, an equal number of free white inhabitants, for the purpose of electing members of the Legislative Council of said Territory; and he shall designate places for holding elections in each district, and appoint judges or managers to preside at, and conduct the same, who shall take the same oath, and observe the same formality, as is now required by law, in the election of delegates to Congress. The time and place of holding the election shall be made known, by proclamation, and sent to each district, respectively; and it shall be lawful for the inhabitants within the respective districts, who are, or may be qualified voters, under the laws of the same, to elect one person in each district as a member of the Legislative Council. And it shall be the duty of the said judges or managers, in each district, to make a return to the Governor of every person voted for as a member of the Legislative Council, in such district, together with the number of votes which each person shall have received, written in full, opposite his name; and the votes in each district shall be canvassed by the Governor and Secretary of the Territory, or by such other persons, or in such other manner, as the Legislative Council may hereafter direct by law; and the person in each district, having the greatest number of legal votes, shall be declared elected, and entitled to a seat in the Legislative Council; and in case two or more persons shall have the greatest, and an equal number of votes in any district, it shall be lawful for the Governor to order a new election in such district, in such manner, and at such time, as the Legislative Council may by law prescribe. And the said Legislative Council shall hold a session in every year, commencing on the second Monday in December, in each year, at the seat of Government in said Territory, and continue not longer than six weeks; and the members of said Council shall receive three dollars each per day, during their attendance in Council, and three dollars for every twenty miles, to be estimated by the actual distance from the place of residence to the seat of Government, and so distinctly certified by the Governor of said Territory, in going to, and returning from any meeting of the Legislative Council, once in each session, and no more; and the first election shall be held on the first Monday of October next, and at such times thereafter, and under such regulations, as the Governor and Legislative Council shall direct.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the members of the Legislative Council shall not be eligible to any office created during the period of their service, or the term of which were regulated by laws passed whilst they were members, or for one year thereafter.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the Legislative Council to pass any law imposing a higher tax on the lands of non residents, than those of residents of said Territory.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That so much of the several acts of which this is an amendment, as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed; and so much of any of the laws of said Territory, as are repugnant to the same, are disapproved and annulled.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the several acts passed by the Governor and Legislative Council, granting divorces, the four first sections of "An act to amend an act to define crimes," &c. approved December tenth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five; and "An act to prescribe the forms of actions," &c. approved December fifth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five; the act in addition and amendment of an act to determine fees," &c. approved December ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five; and "An act to amend an act regulating judicial proceedings," &c. approved December eighth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five; an "act to provide, in part, for raising a revenue," approved the ninth of December, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, be, and the same are hereby, disapproved and annulled.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved—May 13, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

(Public—No. 40.)

AN ACT for the sale of a House and Lot in New-Orleans, and a Store-House at the Quarantine Ground in Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to sell a house and lot, in Royal street, in the City of New Orleans, heretofore used for the District Court of the United States, and a public store-house and lot of land of the Quarantine Ground, in the State of Louisiana, where, in his opinion, the same shall be deemed expedient.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

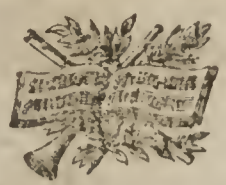
Approved May 13, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

(Public—No. 41.)

AN ACT to confirm certain Claims to Lands in the District of Opelousas, in Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the several Claims to lands recommended for confirmation in the report of the Register of the Land Office at Opelousas, in the State of Louisiana, dated on the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and which are designated in that report by letter A, and numbered one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-three, ninety-four, ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred, one hundred and one, one hundred and two, one hundred and three, one hundred and four, one hundred and five, one hundred and six, one hundred and seven, one hundred and eight, one hundred and nine, one hundred and ten, one hundred and eleven, one hundred and twelve, one hundred and thirteen, one hundred and fourteen, one hundred and fifteen, one hundred and sixteen, one hundred and seventeen, one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and nineteen, 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POET'S CORNER.

For the Gazette.

'Tis sweet to muse in solitude,
On months and years now past;
'Tis sweet to know past conduct good,
To think that it will last,
'Tis sweet to think on childhood's hours
So innocently gay;
'Tis sweet amidst the shady bowers
To view the sun's last ray.

'Tis sweet amidst the spreading trees,
To hear the little warblers sing,
'Tis sweet, reclining at our ease,
To list when bells at distance ring,
'Tis sweet, in yon extensive cave,
To stand and view the rippling stream,
Begin its journey to the wave,
To see its source beneath the earth unseen.

'Tis sweet upon the bank to sit
And see the fishes sport and play;
Or view the lambs in sportive fit,
Activity and joy display.
'Tis sweet within that coolest shade,
To pore o'er Scott's or Byron's rhyme,
'Tis sweet to sit in solitude,
And read the news of present time.

'Tis sweet to live in converse kind,
With friends our hearts approve;
'Tis sweet to hear those friends in mind
Divided from our love.
'Tis sweet to see the sparkling eye
Of beauty beam with joy;
Sweeter, to loom the rising sigh
And beauty's smile enjoy.

'Tis sweet beneath fair freedom's tree,
Our time to pass in joy;
Let none intrude our liberty,
Let none our right destroy.
Long may its branches, spreading wide,
Austocratic power keep down;
Long, long may freedom's sons deride
And humiliate tyrants with a frown.

OSCAR.

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet business, under the firm of

WILSON & HENRY,

Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been the best and is well stocked with tools and workmen. The stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can say, that they are prepared to execute with dispatch, any order in their line. They wish in a short time, have a large assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

Mattresses,

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.
**ROBERT WILSON,
JOHN HENRY.**
Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—35tf

JAMES B. JANUARY.

PRESENTS his compliments to his clients and informs them, that during his temporary absence, their business in Fayette circuit court will be attended to by Richard H. Quinn, Esq. Col. Josiah Combs and Col. Thomas M. Hickey, and in the Jessamine circuit court by Maj. James Shannon and Capt. Levi L. Todd.
Lexington Jan 27th, 1826—44tf

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Mecklenburg, Va.
Will practice law in the Circuit and County Courts of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of the State and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.
Lex Dec 29, 1824—25tf

Journeymen Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.
JOHN EADS.
Lexington March 24, 1825—12tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Stable of David B. Price, in Nicholasville on the night of the 27th last a sorrel horse, four years old this Spring, bred and a half high, hind feet white with some red spots around the edge of the hoof, a spot one or two inches long mixed with white and red hairs behind the withers, on the left side produced by the saddle, a few white hairs above or near the ear in the forehead, a very small white spot on the right side of the rump, a scar on the left side about the middle of the body which has the appearance of a burn, the three hind mentioned marks only discoverable when tolerably close to the horse, no other marks recollected. —
The finder of the above horse, or reward for the horse and detainer, on conviction of the thief or twenty dollars or the reward found out of Jessamine County, if found in the State, a reasonable reward—his Horse was raised on the farm of John Price Clarke county, and it is probable he will make his course to that place.
JEFFERSON PRICE.
Nicholasville March 29 1826—13tf

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street, and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States, also, he dares to say, he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he can sell at a price not less than imported skins.
This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufactory.
N. D. A constant supply of hatters WOOL on hand.
PATRICK GEORGEAN.
January 13th, 1825—2tf

LEXINGTON DYE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber has recently removed from his old stand on Main Street, to the large stone house formerly occupied by Mr. W. Todd, on Water Street between the Lower and Upper market Houses, where SILKS, CRAPES, CLOTHS, &c. &c. will be dyed in various colors and finished equal to any in America or Europe, and warranted durable.
All kinds of GARMENTS will be SCOURED AND DRESSED in the best manner and at the shortest notice. Having had long experience in this business, he doubts not, his efforts to please his customers, will prove satisfactory.
WILLIAM CARROLL.
Lexington April 6, 1826—14tf



JAMES M. PIKE'S

Official Prize List of the eighth day's Drawing of the Grand Masonic Hall Lottery,

Which took place in the GRAND HALL, on Monday the 1st inst. 67 Numbers with no amount against them are Prizes of ten dollars each

20	1247	2256	15	3398	5373
40	15	1315	259	3417	4492
54	359	2337	440	411	
56	1434	376	467	422	
154	20	423	393	3507	444
167	500	410	395	15	522
175	404	397	543	5510	
195	470	2408	519	524	
207	494	20	426	561	590
233	437	433	3603	597	
241	493	441	618	4697	
246	1505	444	15	633	615
323	522	458	15	661	20
338	529	493	5700	15	691
348	637	15	2522	708	698
382	15	549	519	716	50
469	569	555	720	744	
476	580	2616	745	774	
589	15	594	654	771	795
691	15	1021	2714	3391	4824
637	623	723	836	20	816
651	675	725	813	100	880
662	676	756	3912	891	15
764	1756	2616	15	950	4906
866	20	1831	856	15	971
916	20	886	857	990	50
992	1000	895	861	20	4004
964	1969	3923	32	15	5150
965	995	100	76	33	141
976	15	20-1	3111	20	37
1065	8	100	123	65	160
89	86	141	89	166	
81	2107	8236	4118	174	
86	157	267	135	183	
1104	168	261	50	153	5100
113	2203	3312	4233	20	210
116	405	15	836	226	225
163	2080	361	275	298	
182	219	370	4205	(2857)	
1240	15	257	396	325	(4463)

NINTH DAYS DRAWING.—Monday, May 8.

27	1039	2953	3133	4310	
30	55	74	103	355	
45	71	77	174	4306	
48	94	94	3241	518	
99	1101	2106	260	50	543
112	125	142	209	571	
119	143	158	295	519	
123	15	175	159	3341	4601
125	196	173	351	921	
162	15	1212	190	2963	640
239	217	2239	3407	694	
266	230	259	444	660	
275	261	471	449	682	
277	264	2318	450	690	
291	1340	378	492	4727	
345	331	351	3518	786	
351	345	394	517	790	
411	353	2438	596	4670	
414	1402	455	603	878	
490	15	450	657	883	
441	50	473	436	657	895
444	1534	437	662	100	5601
467	1005	2503	670	13	
466	614	511	87-1	15	
487	650	519	718	59	
648	1704	579	720	66	
618	733	655	757	69	
741	781	598	50	784	79
746	791	2628	15	3008	5130
766	1816	500	2702	50	818
772	827	706	873	134	
777	836	753	894	162	
798	877	757	3932	191	
832	1062	773	4927	5201	
839	935	775	601	201	
974	941	794	15	61	207
974	972	2104	4187	217	
846	981	833	15	4258	260
942	994	2940	291	272	
973	2027	984	4309	284	

ALL AGENTS.

Are required to close sales, and send in UN- SOLD TICKETS & NETT PROCEEDS, in twenty days from this date WITHOUT FURTHER ADVISE—and those persons having purchased Tickets upon the INSURANCE PRINCIPLE, must close their contracts immediately.

The 10th and last day's drawing will be made as soon as possible—but in consequence of its requiring some time to close accounts with Agents abroad and make disposition of unsold tickets in hands, the public must not expect it will take place under 60 or 90 days. Undrawn Tickets are now worth 15 DOLLARS each—but there being at great number in hand unsold, the price will not be advanced immediately. They can still be obtained for TEN DOLLARS, and Shares in proportion, notwithstanding the wheels have gained rising 10,000 Dollars.

The 11th class will shortly be announced.
J. M. PIKE, Manager.

May 9.

NEW GOODS.
P. HART and ROBINSON have just received their Spring Goods, consisting of a very general assortment of MERCHANDISE.

They invite their friends to give them a call, and pledge themselves to sell on as good terms as any in Lexington.
May 2d 1826—18—11tf

LAW NOTICE.

James Clarke and D. M. Woodson,
HAVE united in the practice of the Law in the Fayette Circuit and County Courts. Business entrusted to their care will be punctually attended to. Their office is in Versailles, where one of them may be always found. They will also practice in the Jessamine courts.
May 2nd 1826—18—11tf

A. W. COTTEN, COMMISSION AGENT.
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS TERRITORY.
REFER TO
THOS SMITH & Co. New York.
RICHARD B. BARKER, Pittsburgh, Penn.
ROBT M. DAWSON, Wellsburg, Va.
JOHN & THOMAS SIMPSON, Florence, Ala.
ROBERT L. WRENCE & Co. Memphis, T.
BENJ F. WES. & G. H. MALONE, N Orleans.
KIRKMAN & FOWIN, & HERWIN Nashville T.
M. ANDREWS, Steubenville, Ohio.
D. MILLER & Co Mouth of White River, A.
JOHN McVINE & JOS. HENDERSON, Little Rock, Ark.
Little Rock, May 2, 1825—22—3m.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of F. S. or Varnum is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to the firm or to the undersigned to settle the same. All persons having claims will present them for settlement.
HUGH FOSTER.
Lexington, May 1, 1825—18—11tf

HUGH FOSTER continues business as usual in his old stand and has on hand for sale some of Austins best CLOTHS and CASSIMERS low for cash.

LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDRY.

Richard Henry

HAS commenced the above business in all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings

On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, and PLEWER.
Lexington, Oct 14, 1825—41—1y

For Sale, 145 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND.
One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation; a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.
GEORGE ROBINSON.
Lex. April 1, 1824—14—11tf

PORTER'S INN.

R. W. Porter,

TAKES the liberty of informing the public that he has removed to LEXINGTON and has opened a house of Entertainment at the stand formerly occupied by H. S. WICKLIFFE Esq.—The house has been handsomely repaired and is not inferior to any for accommodation in the Western Country.

A new Stable will soon be erected and will be provided with every thing necessary. He hopes by his attention to the business to deserve the patronage of the Public.

The Eagle at Maysville, the Mount Sterling Whig, the Fleming, South Star, the Farmers Chronicle Richmond, Weekly Messenger, Russellville, Western Citizen, Paris, Argus, Frankfort, and Louisville Gazette will insert the above 6 months and forward their account for payment.
Lexington Ky. April 21, 1826—16—6m.

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS, BATH COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

THE subscriber has taken the Olympian Springs, so well known as a favorite watering place, and expects to remain at it for a term of years. He intends to keep a house of

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT.

For visitors during the watering season, and for travellers at all times. The prices to travellers shall be as cheap as at any other good house of entertainment on the road, and to visitors during the watering season the prices shall be as low as at the Olympian Springs during that season, he promises to use his best exertion to please, and hopes none will go away dissatisfied. **TOOS, I. GARRETT.**
Rates of Boarding in specie during the Watering Season:
For a Lady and Gentleman per week, \$4 00
Children, do. 2 00
Servant, do. 2 00
Horse, do. 2 00
Man and horse where they do not remain one week, per day 1 25
Any person calling for anything to eat between meals except the sick will be charged extra.
Mr. WM H. CLAY will have PRACTISING BALLS during the watering season, which it is hoped will add to the pleasures and attractions of the springs.
P. S. A POST OFFICE is established, and the mail will pass once or twice a week at least.
I. I. GARRETT.
April 25—17—3m.

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

Grocery Store.
Joseph Bruen,
MAIN STREET,
HAS just received the following GOODS, viz:

SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged;
From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, —ALSO—
GROCERIES.

TEA, COFFEE, MUSTARD, SUGAR, PEPPER, INDIGO, CHOCOLATE, ALSPICE, STARCH, RAISINS, HONEY, CHEESE, FIGS, CINNAMON, SOAP, SALTS, CANDLES,
Spanish and Common CIGARS, PORTWINE, SPERMACEET OIL for LAMPS, London Madeira, in Bottles, Sherry Wine, Domestic Wine, Cherry Brandy, two kinds, French Brandy, RUM, Old Peach Brandy, Old Whisky, Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.
Wholesale and Retail,
In boxes do
RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder) also, best pepper and spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it. There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds.
JOSEPH BRUEN.
Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825—48—11tf

COTTON.
A FEW Bales of Alabama Cotton of the first pick, for sale—also—fifth pick & common proof
WHISKEY.
of first quality, from the Union Mill—on reasonable terms.
J. T. BRAND.
Lex. Nov. 10 1825—45—11tf

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
SADDLE TREES
WILL be kept at Mr. JOHN BRYAN and Son's Saddle Shop on Main Street, Lexington where saddlers may be supplied at all times.
JACOB BLONSTON.
March 6, 1826—10—11tf

MARNIX VIEBEN,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with
A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself, and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Water Street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.
Lexington, July 29th, 1825—30—11tf

Col Solomon P. Sharp's Clients,
ARE informed, that his executors have employed A DANIEL MAYES, Attorney at Law, to close the unfinished business of Col Sharp. In the several courts holden in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Mr. Mayes has taken possession of the room lately occupied by Col. Sharp in Frankfort as a law office, and will regularly attend to any business of a professional character that may be confided to him. It is his intention to resign his station as a representative, immediately on the rising of the legislature to reside in Frankfort.
Dec 16th 1825—50—6m

LAW NOTICE.
J. M. McCalla and J. O. Harrison,
HAVE united in the practice of the Law in the Fayette and Jessamine Courts. Their office is kept at the corner of Short and Upper Streets, opposite the public square, in the room lately occupied by Dr. Warfield; where one or both may at all times be found.
Lexington Dec 8, 1825—49—11tf

WHEAT.
THE highest price in CASH will be given for good Merchantable
WHEAT
At the ALLUVIAL MILLS in Lexington, where may be always had, Superfine
FLOUR
And excellent CORN MEAL.
JOSEPH BARNETT.
Dec. 16th 1825—50—11tf

RAGS, RAGS.
I WILL give, two and a half cents per lb, for good clean linn and cotton rags delivered at my store, corner of Cheap Side Lexington.
18—11tf
G. W. ANDERSON.

Lancasterian Seminary.
THE fourth Session in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in March next.
Tuition fees will be in gold or silver.
WILLIAM DICKINSON Prinl.
February 22 1826—8—11tf

The Celebrated Maryland Pony, LITTLE TOM,
STANDS this season at Mr. GEORGE DUNLAP'S, 3 miles east of Lexington on the Boonsborough road, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of three Dollars the single leap; payable on hand, Five Dollars the season payable on the 25th December next, or Four Dollars if paid within the season, and Seven Dollars and fifty Cents to ensure a mare with foal, payable when it is ascertained—Any person parking with a mare before it is known, will be liable for the insurance. The season has commenced and expires the 1st of August. TOM has a number of colts in his vicinity, equal to those of any other horse in point of size and figure and a allowed by judges to have fine bones. For Pedigree see bills.
G & A. DUNLAP.
April 14 1826—15—11tf

State of Kentucky, Jessamine Circuit Set April term 1826
Thomas S. Smith and others Complainants
vs.
Samuel McD. Moore and Sarah Moore, administrators of Andrew Moore dec'd. DEFENDANTS.
IN CHANCERY.
THIS day came the complainants by the counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth and they having failed to enter their appearance hereinafter to law and the rules of this Court. Therefore on motion of the complainants it is ordered that unless the said defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next July Term of this court and answer the Complainants bill the same will be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this Commonwealth for two calendar months successively and this case is continued until the next Term.
A copy test
19—2m
DANL B. PRICE, Clk j. c. c.

CROSS KEYS
THE subscriber has taken this well known stand on the corner of Main and Spring Streets, where he intends keeping a house of
Entertainment,
for those who may favor him with their custom. Having had long experience in this business he hopes his TABLE, BAR, STABLE and WAGON YARD will give general satisfaction.
E. H. HERNDON.
March 13th 1826—11—11tf

NEW GOODS.
THE subscriber is now opening a large and splendid assortment of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, selected by himself, consisting of British, India, French and Domestic, among which are—
Blue and Black Mercurial Superfine Saxony and London CLOTHS—Ingain Carpeting—Bedding Cloths, Nos. 3, 5, 6 and 7—Flowered Paper for rooms.
Auxiliary assortment of Sundry—Groceries—Hardware—China & Liverpool Wares. All of which will be sold at his usual low rates. To Wholesale purchasers he can offer inducements.
JOHN TILFORD,
No. 49, Main Street, Lexington, Ky.
March 12 1826—11tf

THE subscribers of good WINE can be supplied with a few Half Barrels on reasonable terms.
J. T.

JOHN M. HEWETT, TRUSS MAKER;
(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)
IS now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz: The common Steel, with & without the ratchet wheel, The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel, The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages, Gentlemen's last Morocco, Buckskin, Catskin, and Russia India Rubber Trusses, with and without springs, and with private pockets, Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Misses Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast, Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers Female Bandages, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business,
In its various branches, continued as usual.
Lexington, May 3, 1825—18—11tf

FRESH MEDICINES.

JOHN NORTON,
HAS just received from the East, a large and choice assortment of Drugs and Medicines which he offers for sale
Wholesale and Retail,
together with a general assortment of Paints, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, all of superior quality. Also Shum's Panacea, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Medicine Chests, and Apothecary's Ware of all sizes, at his Drug and Chemical Store, corner of Main and Upper Streets, south of the Court House.

BUTLERS Vegetable Indian Specific
FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthma's, Sore disorders of the Breast and Lungs, the above Medicines are recommended by many Certificates price \$1—each.
Sold by JOHN NORTON, Druggist.
N. B. Country Physicians and Apothecary's orders, supplied at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms.
SWAIN'S PANACEA \$2.50 per bottle.
Lexington, March 1st 1826—9—11tf

State of Kentucky.